

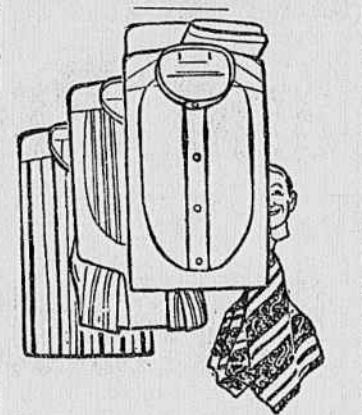
February 29, 1912

To-Day is an Extra Day

Devote a part of it to providing a good supply of comfortably fitting shirts for the approaching season.

WE MAKE SHIRTS TO ORDER, and our spring sample books of fine imported shirts are ready.

"Just a perfect fit" or no sale, is your guarantee.



You know a long-bosom shirt never was comfortable; it always bulged, puckered and bristled like a distracted hen.

Certain manufacturers have now come to your way of thinking, so here are shirts with the short bosom, pleated or stiff, which will add to your peace of mind and general looks.

Plain or fancy; ready-made or made-to-order.

Many of them to be had here to-day at greatly reduced prices!

Make-to-day your day to take up the shirt question.

C. H. Derry

hibition, in his opinion, would improve conditions in Virginia. Cities, which have saloons, ship into dry territory, and then want to be let alone. The bill should be passed, he also thought, because it would take the liquor question out of politics.

In conclusion, he made a personal defense. He denied that he or any of his associates had worked for money or for political purposes. In vindication, he produced a letter written yesterday by Governor Mann in which the latter said that he recalled receiving a letter from Dr. Cannon after the primary of 1909, when the writer said that he would recommend no person to the Governor-elect for appointment.

CENTRAL STEAM PLANT PROPOSED

(Continued from First Page.)

Its greater convenience and cleanliness, and in the opportunities for economy by shutting off heat whenever rooms are not in use, patrons being charged for what steam their meter shows they have consumed in their premises. The tenant will not have to seek the depths of the basement to hunt the janitor and complain of lack of fires on Monday mornings. He will merely have to turn on the radiator in his own room. The pedestrian along Main Street sidewalk will not be covered with dust and made to walk in the street while the coal wagons slide their loads into the cellars wherever practicable, making connection with the buildings from the rear, and entailing as little tearing up of streets as is practicable.

The soft coal nuisance. The city's ordinance prohibiting the burning of soft coal in big buildings has been declared unconstitutional, since it granted a privilege to some withheld from others. All of the larger buildings downtown, therefore, are now sending forth clouds of soft coal smoke, which, in rainy weather, settles over everything, the condition of the upper stone work of the City Hall and the grimy condition of the old Chamber of Commerce building, which resulted in its removal, being illustrations of the result of burning soft coal in public buildings, which objections would be obviated by the use of steam from a central heating plant.

Several of the large department, dry goods and furniture stores are considering connecting with the central plant, if the plan now under consideration is effected. These stores now suffer a large loss to their floor goods through soft coal dust and smoke permeating the building, and in all cases pay a much higher insurance rate because of the operation of steam boilers in their basements. In short, the way the State of Virginia is now operating such a plant for the State Capitol, Library building and Governor's mansion, all three of which receive steam and all electric light from a central plant located on Governor Street.

Hotels and Churches. It is understood that the hotels are large patrons of such plants in cities where they have been installed, as the opportunity to turn off the heat as desired, and to have a constant supply at all hours, and in all seasons enables a great saving in fuel, when many rooms are not in use, and at the same time a prompt response to the demands of guests for heat even on a rainy day in mid-summer. Churches also are large patrons, the heating of such buildings being an expensive and difficult problem, since, as a rule, the main church auditorium is used only on Sundays, while the parlors and smaller rooms are in almost daily use. Churches, which now operate a separate heating plant for their parish house from that used for the church auditorium, are frequently caught by a sudden assembly for funeral, which has them to be held in a cold auditorium. With a central connection the heat in any part of the building could be turned on at a moment's notice, night or day, and heat need only be turned into such rooms as are to be used, thus effecting a great economy.

Reduces Insurance Rates. The reduction of fire hazard both to the building and audience in the cases of churches, theatres and other places of public assembly, by removing all boilers and furnaces removed from the basements and no fire on the premises is obvious, and is recognized by insurance companies in fixing rates.

The papers outlining the terms of a formal plan are now being prepared, and will be offered in all Council next Monday night for reference to the Committee on Streets, where the matter will be thoroughly discussed, and if reported favorably a franchise will be offered for sale in the manner prescribed by law.

DYNAMITERS BUSY

Nineteen Sticks of Explosive Found on Trucks of Freight Car. Philadelphia, Pa., February 28.—Nineteen sticks of dynamite, it was reported, were here to-night, were discovered on the trucks of a Boston and Maine Railroad freight car here to-day, which was being examined by the police. The sticks, which arrived here last Saturday loaded with dynamite, were found in a freight car, which was being examined by the police. The sticks, which arrived here last Saturday loaded with dynamite, were found in a freight car, which was being examined by the police.

TWO CARS FALL FROM VIADUCT

While running at reduced speed, a train of empty freight cars, eastbound over the Chesapeake and Potomac river viaduct, was derailed at Fourteenth and Dock Streets yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and two empty gondolas were hurled from the viaduct without reaching the ground, while a third was turned over on the tracks. Two blocks back a freight car telescoped and stood up on its head.

By a miracle, it seemed, nobody was hurt. Directly under the gondola which was thrown head foremost first a wagon loaded with hay was just ready to pull out. The horses plunged wildly from fright, but were unable to move, and freight hands unharmed and removed them at great personal risk. Had the cars been loaded with loss of life. The roof of the warehouse was smashed and part of the eastern-northern wall crumbled under the weight.

Railway officials could not explain the accident, except by saying that the front trucks of an empty car were derailed, a fact which was evident to anybody nearby. The first reports had it that several persons had been killed and others were hurt, but it was soon ascertained that no one was injured, however, were not needed. There was probably a score of wagons around the Southern warehouse at the time.

GEORGE HART TELLS INTERESTING STORY

Gives Some Good Advice to Public Gained by Experience.

George D. Hart, of 19 Rowland Avenue, Norfolk, Va., is among hundreds of Richmond people who are now enthusiastic endorsers of the new tonic, "Tona Vita," that is having such a tremendous run in Richmond at present.

Mr. Hart said: "This 'Tona Vita' has done more for me than any medicine I have ever taken, and I am willing to say I got the tonic a short time ago, and am now feeling better than I have for several years."

"Before using this remedy I was completely run down and was half sick most of the time. I slept badly, had stomach trouble, and was very nervous. I had little strength or energy, and could hardly walk to the Polk Miller Drug Company to purchase the tonic."

"The first few days I noticed a great improvement—in fact, I began to improve after the first dose of the medicine. I could hardly believe it myself, and thought it must be my imagination. I felt better every day from then on, and I am now like any other person altogether. I sleep well, eat well and have much more strength. The worst feeling has left me, and I am not as nervous as I was."

"This is a marvelous tonic, judging by what it has done for me. I have told several of my friends about it, and they are going to try it also."

The specialists who are in Richmond introducing the new tonic are the Polk Miller Drug Company, 833 East Main Street, between 9 A. M. and 8 P. M. These specialists state that the success of the tonic here is larger than they anticipated, and that a great many people are taking the tonic here in the city.

While we are meeting callers now each day, and hundreds of debilitated people are regaining their health through our tonic, there are thousands more whom we want to reach before we leave. If all the men and women who are struggling along depressed in mind and body by nervous debility, unable to get any real enjoyment out of living, would only take the trouble and time to come in and talk to us we would bring a tremendous amount of happiness to the people of this city. There is little real pleasure in life for an individual who feels continually worn out. Positively the very first dose of our tonic benefits a man or woman in this condition.

KNOX MAKES PLEA FOR CLOSER UNION

(Continued from First Page.)

ed by some of our nation who have resided in your midst.

"Much has been said about the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal, but I believe it is given to few of us to realize what magic possibilities are potential in that event. As I conceive it, it will create for our Western world an entirely new situation, a situation fraught with possibilities so vast they dazzle the fancy of the mind. In this new world we must be found drawn closer by sympathetic and mutual esteem, and working in harmony towards beneficent ends. This must be so, for our great interests are those that are common to us all. We who live on the Western Hemisphere and ourselves by the Atlantic Ocean, are separated by distances which make our situation peculiar, and this fundamental fact gives us privileges and imposes upon us duties and obligations we would not otherwise have. It was a perception of this, which your own thinkers and statesmen have seen as clearly as our own, which prompted the announcement by President Monroe of the great and beneficent policy that now bears his name. When the canal is opened and the ships of all the countries of the world come sailing through these seas, the peculiarity of our position with its special requirement will be accentuated and the wisdom of that doctrine be confirmed again and specifically."

"It serves admittedly your interests as much as ours. Even now it is a great bond between us. In its future amplification I perceive it will be a common heritage binding together the nations of this hemisphere with a force of geography that will create for us in Providence been given to us of the North to state and interpret it. It has never been invoked to the detriment of the people of the South or operated to their hurt."

Reach Acme of Beneficence. "In my judgment the Monroe Doctrine will reach the acme of its beneficence when it is regarded by the people of the United States as a reason why we should constantly respond to the needs of those of our Latin American neighbors who may find necessity for our assistance in their progress towards better government or who may seek our aid to meet their just obligations and thereby to maintain honorable relations to the family of nations."

"Great as will be the glory of having physically divided a hemisphere a greater glory will be to have contributed to the unity, happiness and prosperity of its people."

In response, the Panama minister of foreign relations, Aristides Arjona, the only other speaker of the evening, said:

"We know that your mission is for international concord and union. Tell your government that we are linked by an insoluble tie—a thousand reasons of affection and consular corps of the diplomatic and consular corps of the Canal Zone. Secretary Knox received an ovation when he arose to speak and seemed greatly pleased."

Those present at the dinner included practically all the government officials from the President down, the members of the diplomatic and consular corps and most of the prominent officials of the Canal Zone. Secretary Knox received an ovation when he arose to speak and seemed greatly pleased.

STEEL FIGURES ARE STARTLING

(Continued from First Page.)

product to have been earned as follows:

"By manufacturing companies, \$3.01 per ton. By coal and coke companies, 70 cents per ton. By iron mining companies, \$2.12 per ton. By transportation companies, \$1.81 per ton. By miscellaneous companies, 36 cents per ton. Total, \$13.00."

This, the report says, is equivalent to an earning of 40 per cent. on cost.

As showing the result of the policy of the Steel Corporation to make the bulk of its profits in the raw and semi-finished stages, Mr. McLean admitted a condensed statement of the dividends paid by the subsidiary companies to the Steel Corporation, and the interest paid by the Carnegie Company on its collateral trust bonds, from April 1, 1901, to April 1, 1910, showing a total of \$73,124,385.53.

The income from the Carnegie Company in dividends and bond interest, he says, amounted to \$395,239,837.49, or 40 per cent. of the total. The American Bridge Company paid the holding company dividends on its preferred stock during this period of \$18,115,677.50, or 2.61 per cent. of the total.

The table of dividends for the nine-year period follows:

The Carnegie Company, common	\$227,280,000.00
Federal Steel Company, common	114,816,182.00
Federal Steel Company, preferred	31,157,128.50
National Tube Company, common	29,758,905.50
National Tube Company, preferred	27,299,737.50
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., common	51,110,460.25
American Steel and Wire Co. of N. J., preferred	27,299,158.25
National Steel Company, common	6,400,000.00
National Steel Company, preferred	3,772,153.00
American Tin Plate Company, common	7,419,680.00
American Tin Plate Company, preferred	3,634,372.00
American Sheet Steel Company, common	3,154,948.00
American Sheet Steel Company, preferred	5,572,568.00
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., common	25,540,833.00
American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., preferred	12,004,504.00
American Steel Hoop Company, common	1,330,000.00
American Steel Hoop Company, preferred	2,041,497.51
American Bridge Company, preferred	19,715,677.50
Oliver Iron Mining Company, common	2,100,000.00
Lake Superior Cons. Iron Mining Company, preferred	66,682,940.00
Shelby Steel Tube Company, preferred	2,224,955.00
Plattsburgh Steel Pipe Company, common	242,870.00
Claitor Steel Co., common	4,235,000.00
Interest on the Carnegie Co.'s Coll. Trust Bonds	77,000,337.19
Total	\$73,124,385.53

Relating to restraint of trade there are fourteen conclusions in the report, one of which deals with percentages of business done by the corporation, and in which the ore and other holdings are discussed.

"Percentages of the business done by the United States Steel Corporation, the report says, 'are discussed and misleading unless segregated with reference to particular products. For example, Mr. Roosevelt refers to an estimate that the United States Steel Corporation did not have above 60 per cent. of steel properties or steel holding in the United States. This is a grossly misleading statement and Frick (at the time of the purchase of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company) said anything about the ore properties that they were buying at that time, he answered, 'They did not go into details at all,' and he also stated that he understood they were going to buy the Tennessee Company's plant."

"If this estimate of 60 per cent. refers to property and investment in the year (1907) it may be noted, in that year (1907) the total property of the Bethlehem, Cambria, Colorado, Lackawanna, Pennsylvania and Tennessee Steel Companies (because of a statement of Jones & Laughlin) amounted to \$365,768,829, these companies being the only ones concerned in the steel business in the United States outside of the United States Steel Corporation."

Educate Yourself to Enjoy Good Music through the personal use of

THE INNER-PLAYER PIANO

After you play a few of your favorites of the popular airs, or some special old-time favorite, you can select from the works of the great musicians and satisfaction of studying the artistic effects YOU are able to produce by means of the INNER-PLAYER Piano. A demonstration every day.

The Corley Company
Successors Cable Piano Co.
Mon. 728. 213 E. Broad.

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REBELS MAY KEEP CAPTURED CITY

(Continued from First Page.)

ment, the State Department is not prepared at this time to decide what course to pursue.

The fact that provisions are running short makes the state of affairs at Fort Monroe serious. The situation of the order line, the very bad, irregular in that district are many foreigners.

The recommendation of Colonel E. Z. Steever, commanding the Fourth Army Corps, that the shipment of all arms across the international bridge be stopped, has been received at the general staff headquarters here. It has been referred to the State Department for consideration and action.

Funeral Wreck on Southern.

Montgomery, Ala., February 28.—Three trainmen are reported to have been injured and a score of passengers killed in a wreck on the Southern Railway passenger train No. 41, near New Orleans, when it was struck by a freight train, which was carrying a large quantity of dynamite, which exploded, tearing down telegraph and telephone wires, preventing communication.

OBITUARY

William H. Curtis, for many years a member of the city council, and for a long time an active leader in Democratic city and State politics, died last night at 11:15 o'clock, at his home 2119 Lexington Avenue, at the seventy-fifth year of his age. He is survived by two brothers—Richard Curtis, of Norfolk, and Captain John A. Curtis, of Norfolk, and by six children—R. H. Curtis, Mrs. Thomas H. Curtis, Mrs. John A. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, Mrs. Curtis and John A. Curtis, Jr.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

Mrs. Maria Louise Traynor, died at her residence, 504 South Laurel Street, yesterday afternoon at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Traynor has been in ill health for some time. She was the wife of Z. T. Traynor. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been made.

Funeral of Mr. McDonald. The funeral of A. B. McDonald, who died Tuesday at his home in Chesterfield county, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock from the Sacred Heart Church. Interment will be made in Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Miss Ellen Gray, eighty-eight years old, died yesterday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Gray, 191 South Fifth Street. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock from the residence. Interment will be made in Mt. Calvary Cemetery.

Hunter Agee. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Appomattox, Va., February 28.—Hunter Agee, aged twenty-three years, died at 10 o'clock yesterday at his home here today. He was the son of a father and mother, four brothers and two sisters, viz: Floyd, Leonard and William. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Sacred Heart Church. He had been in the army for six years. After the war he established a school in Staunton, Buena Vista and Luray, and also founded the Lutheran Visitor, which is now the organ of the Lutheran Church in this country. His wife, Mrs. Agee, survives.

Harrisonburg, Va., February 28.—Rev. J. I. Miller, eighty-one years old, a native of Rockingham county, and for many years a distinguished Lutheran minister, educator and writer, died Monday in the King's Daughters' Hospital, Staunton. He had been in Staunton, Buena Vista and Luray, and also founded the Lutheran Visitor, which is now the organ of the Lutheran Church in this country. His wife, Mrs. Miller, survives.

Deaths. TRAYNOR—Died at her residence, 504 South Laurel Street, yesterday at 10 o'clock. Mrs. TRAYNOR, wife of Z. T. Traynor, after a long illness. Funeral notice later.

GRAY—Died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. J. C. Gray, 191 South Fifth Street, yesterday at 12:30 o'clock. Miss ELLEN E. GRAY, aged eighty-eight years. Funeral notice later.

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should do so. If prohibition is a wise remedy, he said, it should be passed by the Legislature. If not, it should not be reformed. If these was no reasonable presumption that the State should go dry, there was no use in an election. There are some laws of common sense which no legislative enactment can wholly remove.

An amendment might well be added to this bill, as to one in Congress by Mr. Vallandigham, provided that the laws of finance, trade and common sense be, and they are hereby, repealed.

The State would love \$500,000 license money, besides large amounts in other taxes. If, then, prohibition would only aggravate the evils, this would be thrown away for worse than nothing.

Chattanooga, in dry Tennessee, is shipping more liquor, he said, than is Richmond, Georgia is to-day practically a local option State. The very fact that the Anti-Saloon League had renounced its limit to represent every conclusive argument against the passage of this bill.

People Would Make Law. Rev. George McDaniel, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist Church, made an earnest speech, but, unfortunately, fell into the same error that the Richmond Virginian made, and for which it was so sharply brought to book by Hugh A. White during the debate in the House. He said that the Legislature would have to pass the prohibitory law after the State's vote, which is not what the Jordan bill says at all. Dr. Cannon, when consulted, corrected Dr. McDaniel.

He said he was not an enthusiastic State-wide advocate in the absence of laws preventing the interstate shipment of liquor. He favored this bill, but not so heartily as he would in such a case. He said that he did not agree with Mr. Kelley that people do not care because they are worthless, instancing great men who have drunk. He respected the Chamber of Commerce, and knew that its members had motives as sincere as his. But the directors could not claim to represent every vote, any more than he could represent every vote in the First Baptist Church.

Way to End Strife. The best and shortest way through the strife, said Dr. McDaniel, was to submit this question. He preferred to settle the case on its merits. Should the State vote to prohibit, it would cease agitation for years to come.

He had not noticed that the people objected to interfering with the people of dry territory where it ships its liquor.

The next Legislature, he predicted, would pass a law if this one did not. If the bill was unconstitutional, he would not care. The time would come, he said, when the saloon would be a thing of the past.

Rev. W. A. Christian, D. D., said that it was not a question of revenue nor of taxation. If the people desired to increase the revenue, they could do so. It was not the affair of the Legislature. The localities must surrender their wishes for the good of the whole State. Referendums were not, he argued, since in 1828 the General Assembly submitted to the people the question of making a new Constitution.

Issue in Politics. A somewhat new line was taken by Rev. H. H. Hitt, D. D., said in part: "Before we know really where we are we may have this question thrust into every election. This, as I have said, I should greatly deplore. I am profoundly interested in this matter, but my own interest in public affairs is by no means confined to this question. For many years I have been free to choose for public service in the Senate or House of Delegates of Virginia, or any other high office of the State, the men whom I thought best equipped by character, intelligence and experience to serve the State. But now, if I do not vote for prohibition, I shall feel free to exercise my whole strength in this question must go back into every election that is held. They feel so profoundly that the public drinking place ought to be abolished, their moral convictions on this matter are going to support the man who makes these convictions with them. They are going to make this the main test of fitness for public position. My own judgment is that this would be a deplorable state of things, and I am equally clear in the conviction that the continued refusal of the Legislature of Virginia to give the people the right to separate this question from ordinary political issues and to settle it for themselves would tend to precipitate this condition throughout Virginia. I do not undertake to prescribe for any one of duty. If, however, I were a State Senator at this juncture I should vote for the enabling act for many reasons. These which I have named would be among them."

Dr. Cannon closed the debate. He thought the referendum a sound Democratic doctrine. He spoke of the letters written by the Anti-Saloon League to secure expressions of opinion from the people of certain senatorial districts. There was no trick in it, in his opinion—no pious fraud, "as claimed by a paper championing the cause of the liquor interests." He had no apology to make for the postal cards. No man, he believed, would say that he does not want to know the wishes of his people. The House members were close to the people, and he thought the Senate should consider this.

If this bill were defeated, joy would come not only to the respectable men who have been opposing the bill, but especially to the criminal classes, Pro-

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